

8
**FOUR ELDERLY MEN MAY AGAIN FACE
CHARGE OF MURDER COMMITTED IN 1868**



**NATHAN
DAMEWOOD
AND JOHN DAMEWOOD.**

**Stranger Than Fiction Is This
Iowa Tragedy of Buried
Treasure.**

A despatch from Bedford, Ia., to THE SUN, published yesterday, told of the dismissal, for lack of sufficient evidence, of the charge brought against four septuagenarians of a murder alleged to have been committed in Iowa forty-seven years ago. The Attorney-General asserts that if he can obtain additional evidence he will lay it before the Grand Jury. Meanwhile, the failure to fasten the crime at the preliminary hearing has served to heighten interest in a case so marked with extraordinary features as to form a remarkable story. The testimony of the State's principal witness is outlined below:

Bedford, Ia., July 16.—Four white-headed men, the youngest of them over 70 years old, and all charged with committing a murder so long ago that the identity of the victim has been forgotten, were arrested here last week and placed in jail.

The crime, according to the information in the warrants of arrest, was committed just forty-seven years ago, and the chest, containing \$50,000 in gold, which they took from the murdered man, was buried and the "key" to the location lost, with the result that the treasure remained where it had been hidden for thirty years before it was discovered again.

One Falls of His Share.
And it was to gain his portion of the \$50,000 that Sam Anderson, of Lucas, Ia., took such action as brought the alleged murder and robbery before the authorities. The four old men denied that they committed a crime and defied the State to prove them guilty. The affair is so mysterious and puzzling that Attorney-General Cossom of Iowa took personal charge of the prosecution. Being pressed, he made a search for \$50,000 in buried treasure, and he found it. According to the story told to the lawyer he found the iron-bound box after having dug for about a week. At the moment of triumph, when he had the box in sight and had broken off the top and saw the gold therein, Huntsman and his companions covered him with pistols and forced him to leave without a word.

"But who buried the money?" asked the lawyer.
Anderson, continuing, said a wealthy cattleman had been murdered nearly half a century ago and the money was the proceeds of the robbery.

The lawyer took the case. But instead of bringing suit he called the matter to the attention of the Attorney-General of the State. An investigation by the criminal authorities followed, and last week Bates Huntsman, Henry Serber, Nathan Damewood and John Damewood were arrested in this county and placed in jail. The Damewoods are brothers. Huntsman is 74 years old, and the others about the same age.

Many Robberies in Early Days.
The investigation, according to Assistant Attorney-General C. A. Robbins, resulted in the discovery that in 1868, in southern Iowa, a gang of counterfeiters was operating extensively. The counterfeit money was very new in those days, and might have been used for the purpose of robbing the West, following the close of the civil war, and robberies and murders were frequent. In a majority of cases no inquiry was made for the murdered ones and no investigations followed.

These counterfeiters discovered that a prosperous cattleman was coming to southern Iowa to purchase a vast tract of land and a big bunch of cattle. It was known that he would bring cash, so they determined to murder him and get his money.

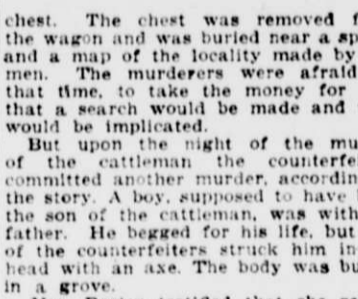
Anderson did not know the details of the murder, and the warrants issued charged Huntsman and his three friends with the murder of a man, name unknown.

Instantly southern Iowa was abuzz with excitement. The murder of a man through memory and recollection that time or at least that a cattleman had disappeared. But Mrs. Marie Porter, of Quitman, Mo., just across the State line from Bedford, came forward with a story that fitted into that told by Anderson like a hand into a glove.

According to Mrs. Porter, in 1868 she, a girl of 14 years, lived with her father and mother on a farm in southern Iowa. One moonlight night Mrs. Porter, then Marie Collins, heard a noise and went out to see what it was. She suddenly found herself in the presence of five or six men. They were carrying the body of a man in a blanket. He had been murdered.

Threat Against Girl.

BATES HUNTSMAN.



MRS. MARIE PORTER.

chest. The chest was removed from the wagon and was buried near a spring and a map of the locality made by the men. The murderers were afraid, at that time, to take the money for fear that a search would be made and they would be implicated.

But upon the night of the murder of the cattleman the four men were committed another murder, according to the story. A boy, supposed to have been the son of the cattleman, was with his father. He begged for his life, but one of the counterfeiters struck him in the head with an axe. The body was buried in a grove.

Mrs. Porter testified that she recognized the murderers and that the four men who were arrested were members of the gang. There were two or three others, but these have since died. One of these, it is asserted, afterward married Mrs. Porter's older sister. Three of the men went to the Collins home, so Mrs. Porter said, with the intention of murdering Marie to prevent her from telling the story of the murder. But Marie's sister shot and killed her husband. The husband of the older Collins girl is well remembered in southern Iowa. The wife was arrested and tried, but was found guilty.

Anderson, who was said to have dug up the money, asserted that he unearthed human bones, supposed to be those of the murdered boy, in his search for the treasure chest. He asserted that he came into possession of the locust grove.

When the murderers buried the chest on the night of the murder they made a chart and gave this into the keeping of one of their number. But before they thought it safe to excavate the chest they had been told by one of the counterfeiters that the chest was buried in a grove.

"They gave me a plough that was set to plough about eight inches," said Anderson to the attorney. "After I had ploughed for some time I struck a soft place. One of the Huntsmans came over to me and pushed a long iron rod into the ground. Then he said: 'I guess the chest is not here. We might as well give it up.'"

"The next day I went back by myself and dug there. I didn't find the chest, but I unearthed the bones of a boy. I carefully wrapped these up and brought out one of the members of the gang. Tearing off the cover I showed the bones to him, told him where I had found them and said:

"Did you ever see these in the flesh?" This man, one of my employers, began to tremble. His face went white. His teeth chattered so that he could hardly talk."

The two ancient Gothic churches have suffered from the ravages of time. St. Michael's having holes in places and most of the glass being reduced to fragments. The admirable Virgin, the work of Louis Richter, which stands in a niche of the choir, has been surrounded by the Germans with sacks of sand to protect it, and in the Church of St. Etienne the same care has been taken for the statue of the sculptor's "Placing in the Tomb."

Rheims continues to receive shells and the cathedral does not escape its share. By June 18 the Germans suffered 280 bombardments. The Germans occupied Rheims on September 4 after firing about a hundred shells. They evacuated the city on September 14, which was continued until September 19, when the cathedral was burned.

At the beginning the Germans fired very accurately, generally pointing out a hot fire at A. M. then from 11 A. M. to midday, from 1 P. M. to 2 P. M., from 3 P. M. to 4 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 6 P. M. The number of shells fired was from 2,000 to 3,000 shells. September 20, October 21, November 25 and especially February 21, March 1 and April 8.

Conductor Aids Traveller.

MRS. MARIE PORTER.

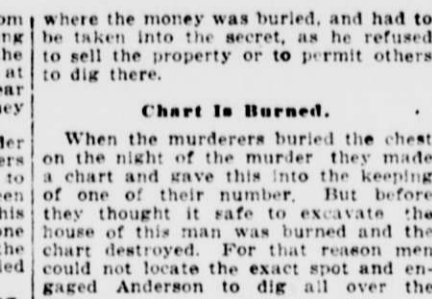


Chart Is Burned.

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Conductor Aids Traveller.

Such was my introduction to Germany. The remainder of the journey was marked by similar unpleasant incidents. The conductor of the train wrote on a slip of paper my route to Berlin on the stations at which I would have to change, and the times and other necessary information.

At Oberhausen, where I changed for Mülheim, I simply showed my ticket to a porter, who led me to another platform, showed me where to wait and closed my bags, carried them from the room to the train, put them in my compartment, shook me warmly by the hand and wished me a pleasant journey.

Accused of Taking Money for Sup-

**DISEASE EPIDEMICS
RAGING IN RUSSIA**

Always Short of Physicians,
Country Feels Loss of Those
at Front.

DEATH RATE ALARMING

Conditions in Russia brought about by a scarcity of medical practitioners are described in an article in the current issue of the New York Medical Journal which attacks vigorously the administration of the Russian war hospital arrangements.

"It was a fact well known in Russia previous to the outbreak of hostilities," the writer says, "that the supply of doctors fell far short of the actual needs of the empire. This deficiency is now aggravated by the circumstance that the representative members of the profession have been summoned to the seat of war, while the doctors at home have abandoned their ordinary duties to wait upon the half-million sick and wounded soldiers in various parts of the interior. The public is thus compelled in many places to prescribe for itself, and its empirical treatment, by no means successful at the best of times, has been rendered all the more dangerous by the extraordinary spread of epidemics."

"Official reports issued by the municipal councils of Zhitomir, Berdichev, Hlystok, Kholmogor, and Zvenigorodka show an appalling mortality from epidemic diseases. Scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus and typhoid are the most prevalent and, if anything, they rage with greater intensity in the country than in the town. Writing from Vsesensk, a newspaper correspondent states that the Chernom district has experienced the enormous loss of thirteen hundred children since last February."

"Among adults deaths from typhus fever, cholera and typhoid have been correspondingly numerous. For this kind of disease the peasants themselves are greatly to blame. Living on food which no decent human being can touch, filthy in their habits and having no conception of the simple laws of sanitary science as practiced among peasants in more enlightened countries, the muzhiks lay themselves open to the reception of every epidemic that passes over the land. The suppression of epidemics has therefore given rise to many fatal cases of poisoning from methylated spirit. These evils are largely augmented by the removal of doctors from the provinces to the military hospitals, and still more so by the careless manner in which the invalids from Galicia are being transported through the country."

"Under the conditions in the Russian press are greatly exaggerated trainloads of men suffering from typhus fever, smallpox, cholera, typhoid and other infectious diseases pass daily along the lines and remain for hours in the stations without any attempt being made by the authorities to prevent the spread of infection. The great conflict has also served to bring out the deficiencies of the hospital arrangements for the troops in the field."

FRENCH SHELLS HIT CHURCHES

Neutral Correspondent Tells of
Visit to Town of St. Mihiel.

PARIS, July 1.—A neutral journalist, correspondent of a Swiss paper, has been allowed to visit St. Mihiel (held by the Germans) and has been surrounded by the German soldiers in the town. He has been surrounded by the German soldiers in the town. He has been surrounded by the German soldiers in the town.

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TWO DETECTIVES SUSPENDED.

Accused of Taking Money for Sup-

John T. Maddock and John A. Dolan, detective sergeants attached to the Fourth branch bureau, were suspended without pay by Deputy Police Commissioner James J. Brannan, after an investigation by Second Deputy Commissioner Lord and Inspector Fauriol into the charge that they had received money from Edward E. McNevin, 922 Whitlock avenue, for the purpose of securing a story from the newspapers implicating McNevin.

McNevin is an employee in the Comptroller's office in the Municipal Building. He was said to have admitted that he had received \$250 from Maddock and Dolan in a salary. The Bronx for suppression of the story and agreed to pay them \$20 more. Both detectives denied this. The story had to do with McNevin's relations with Agnes Leddy, now at the Woman's Hospital in 110th street.

BALLIN "NOT CRAZY YET"

Kaiser's Friends Say Report He Is
Insane Is Premature.

BERLIN, via London, July 2.—The London Daily Mail and the Paris Matin recently published a despatch from Copenhagen to the effect that "Ballin, the Kaiser's intimate friend, has gone insane." The despatch added that Herr Ballin had to be taken to a sanatorium in Frankfurt-on-the-Main and that his condition is serious.

The Kaiser's friends, however, have pointed out the two foreign papers to Mr. Ballin and the latter sent this reply to the Hamburg publication:

**JAPANESE HERE URGED
TO BECOME AMERICAN**

University of Kioto Professor Declares This Is the Real
Way to Solve Problems Facing His Country-
men in the United States.

By Prof. S. KAWADA,
of the Imperial University, at
Kioto.

I make it my purpose here to point out the defects and shortcomings of the Japanese emigrants in California, as the brighter side of the problem has already been undertaken by numerous others.

Practical observation of the condition of our emigrants has disclosed to me many important points which were quite contrary to my expectation. The mode of their daily subsistence, their sentiments, their activities and various other phases of the Japanese life there will not fail to strike new visitors from Japan with a strange sense of astonishment not unmingled with disappointment.

Especially impressive is the comparative infancy of the Japanese economic development in spite of the number of years that have elapsed since our first establishment on the American continent and the great number of emigrants that have been sent to the United States. Two points may be indicative of the possible usefulness of the Japanese people for emigration and colonization and at the same time indicate the reasons for the present state of the Japanese people in California. The first is the lack of resolution to settle for life and have not done their best in laying down the plan and the economic enterprise. The second is the lack of initiative to be taken upon making as much money as they can within the shortest possible period of time. For the perfecting of the plan of the problem I shall proceed to dwell on the following three important factors:

Until just before the enactment of the anti-Japanese law in the United States, the Japanese people in California had been recognized as a considerable change in the psychology of the Japanese emigrants. There had been a great increase in the number of those settling down there for a permanent stay, marrying Japanese who were introduced to them by means of the permanent business enterprise. Such a tendency had been ready propitious for the development of our emigrants.

Unfortunately the growth of such a favorable tendency has been disastrously checked by the land ownership question. It is needless to say that the Japanese legislation has thrown a wet blanket over the enterprising spirit of Japanese emigrants. The evil effect of this legislation, however, lies not so much in the present and the past as in the future. For the Japanese people in California have been deprived of the incentive to acquire land and the total area of the Japanese owned land are not as yet very great. The damage is greater rather in the abstract sense than in the concrete. It is the discouragement and defeat of the Japanese.

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Obstacles Japanese Meet.

There are two important defects in the economic organization of the Japanese emigrants in California. One is the lack of adequate financial facilities, while the other is the lack of adequate financial facilities.

As for the financial facilities for the Japanese emigrants, we can number only two or three banks, with the Speer Bank at the head. The functions of these banks are limited to the receipt of money in deposit or for remittance. They do not invest it as loans for catering to the needs of the Japanese emigrants.

Trade Facilities Hampered.

The lack of adequate connection with the principal markets is really deplorable. This inconvenience hinders the development of our enterprises in a remarkable degree. The Japanese emigrants are engaged in the raising of vines, melons, strawberries, etc., and depend solely on the white merchants for the commercial side of their undertakings. Their products are sold directly to them or indirectly through them. They have no voice in the settlement of the market prices. The lion's share of the profit is enjoyed by those white commission merchants who command the terms of transactions.

Such a lamentable condition is due to the want of financial power of our emigrants. The remedy can be found only in their combined effort to increase the economic capacity of this agricultural community, and as a means to this end a formation of a special association is advisable. The very clever arrangement contrived for the sale of vegetables and flowers in Los Angeles would be the best model for our emigrants to imitate to improve present conditions with the commission merchants.

In conclusion I give it as my opinion that the Japanese emigrants should endeavor to lay the permanent foundation of their enterprise with still firmer resolution, calmer composure and greater foresight. They should face the critical situation with manly spirit. They must never dream of creating a political colony on the American continent. This is an illusion. Let them never forget the spirit and mood of a true patriot. They must endeavor to be Americanized and work with Americans for the common good of both peoples. They must educate their children to insure success in American life.

In some sense our emigrants in America are now standing between two buffers. On the one hand they receive

VARSITY WAR ROLLS LONG.

Cambridge Has Most in Field, but
Oxford Has Equal Percentage.

LONDON, July 3.—Although the percentage of Cambridge men away on active service is very much the same as that of Oxford, Cambridge, having a rather a larger number of members in residence, has about 1,000 more on active service than the sister university.

The Cambridge "War List," although not official, is none the less accurate. The fourth edition appeared on May 1, and contains some seventy pages, each with a double column of closely printed names. These lists, arranged under colleges, gives the name and initial of the student, with his unit and his rank. They begin with a few honoraries, among whom Sir John French, commander of the expeditionary force, is conspicuous. When he received an honorary rank at the outbreak of the war, twelve years ago he became a member of Trinity College.

The lists also indicate by a cross those who have been killed in action, and in other type those who have received some military or naval distinction. The War List is a special supplement to the Cambridge Review, and has been compiled with the greatest care and accuracy by Austin Fabb, the printer of that journal.

BERLIN HAS ITS ROLLS AGAIN

Decree Orders Bread to Be Made From Wheat Flour.

BERLIN, June 28.—Berlin is happy again. It has been decreed that bread is to be cheaper and purer, i. e., the flour is to be wheat flour, less adulterated as it was hitherto. The result has been the appearance of the old time crisp morning rolls. Never was any delicacy enjoyed so much as this breakfast roll. Formerly indifferently appreciated, it is now eagerly sought after.

WAR BABIES MOSTLY BOYS.

Vienna Birth Statistics Bear Out Popular Belief.

ZIMMEL, June 26.—Statistics of births in Vienna since last October bear out the popular belief that more boys than girls are born in time of war. Part of the figures dealing with mothers of war babies are given below. From Galicia and the Bukovina, show that of 553 children born 214 were boys.

The Vienna War Spenders Society's records show that among their proteges births number 19 boys to 100 girls. There is a considerable increase in the number of twins born.

	Price before	Today
Pork	15 to 20	15 to 20
Beef	15 to 20	15 to 20
Mutton	15 to 20	15 to 20
Poultry	15 to 20	15 to 20
Butter	15 to 20	15 to 20
Eggs	15 to 20	15 to 20
Flour	15 to 20	15 to 20
Wheat	15 to 20	15 to 20
Barley	15 to 20	15 to 20
Oats	15 to 20	15 to 20
Corn	15 to 20	15 to 20
Peas	15 to 20	15 to 20
Beans	15 to 20	15 to 20
Lentils	15 to 20	15 to 20
Tea	15 to 20	15 to 20
Coffee	15 to 20	15 to 20
Sugar	15 to 20	15 to 20
Butter	15 to 20	15 to 20

Hotels and Restaurants

**HOTEL
NETHERLAND**
5th Ave. and 59th St., New York
Finest and best located hotel in N. Y.
NEW MANAGEMENT
REDUCED RATES
Room and Bath.....\$2.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....5.00 up
ON YEARLY LEASE
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....\$1,500.00 up
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath.....2,100.00 up
Parlor, three Bedrooms and Bath.....3,000.00 up
The largest three-room apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park.....7,000.00
Cuisine unequalled. Prices moderate.
Two floors of Bachelors' single rooms at Special Low Rates.
Valet Service Without Charge

Prince George Hotel

Hotel BELLECLAIRE
NEW YORK
Broadway at 77th
Subway 76th St.
Rooms large and cool, many of them with balconies overlooking the Hudson River. Ten to 15 degrees cooler than other hotels in the city. Free use of the theatre and shopping district. Free use of the theatre and shopping district. Free use of the theatre and shopping district.

HOTEL ALBERT

11th St. & University Place
One block west of University Place
Thoroughly Modern and Fireproof.
RATES \$1 AND UP
Very convenient for permanent and transient guests. Excellent restaurant and cafe. Special rates for students and guests.

EXAMINE THE COOL

and excellent cuisine served at the Terrace
112th St. & Riverside Drive
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

THERE'S VERY LITTLE OF IT

Most all the choice, restricted seaside property in New York City is already taken.

Edgemere Crest

Edgemere, Long Island,
will be sold regardless of value
ABSOLUTE AUCTION
NEXT SATURDAY
July 24th, at 2 o'clock.
Monday Night following at 7.30.

As an investment we know of nothing better. As a matter of fact none better has ever been offered at any auction sale on the coast. Authorities Agree That Now Is the Time to Buy Real Estate. If you haven't time to come to the sale yourself—let us act for you. Say, "I want you to pay so much for such and such property," and we'll do our best to get it for you. Write for order blank. Call, write or phone for full particulars. Fitz-James E. Browne, formerly of Montreal, the world famous real estate auctioneer, will sell for

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